



# IPv6 in Public Clouds

Ivan Pepelnjak (ip@ipSpace.net)  
Network Architect

ipSpace.net AG

# Who is Ivan Pepelnjak (@ioshints)

## Past

- Kernel programmer, network OS and web developer
- Sysadmin, database admin, network engineer, CCIE
- Trainer, course developer, curriculum architect
- Team lead, CTO, business owner



## Present

- Network architect, consultant, blogger, webinar and book author

## Focus

- SDN and network automation
- Large-scale data centers, clouds and network virtualization
- Scalable application design
- Core IP routing/MPLS, IPv6, VPN



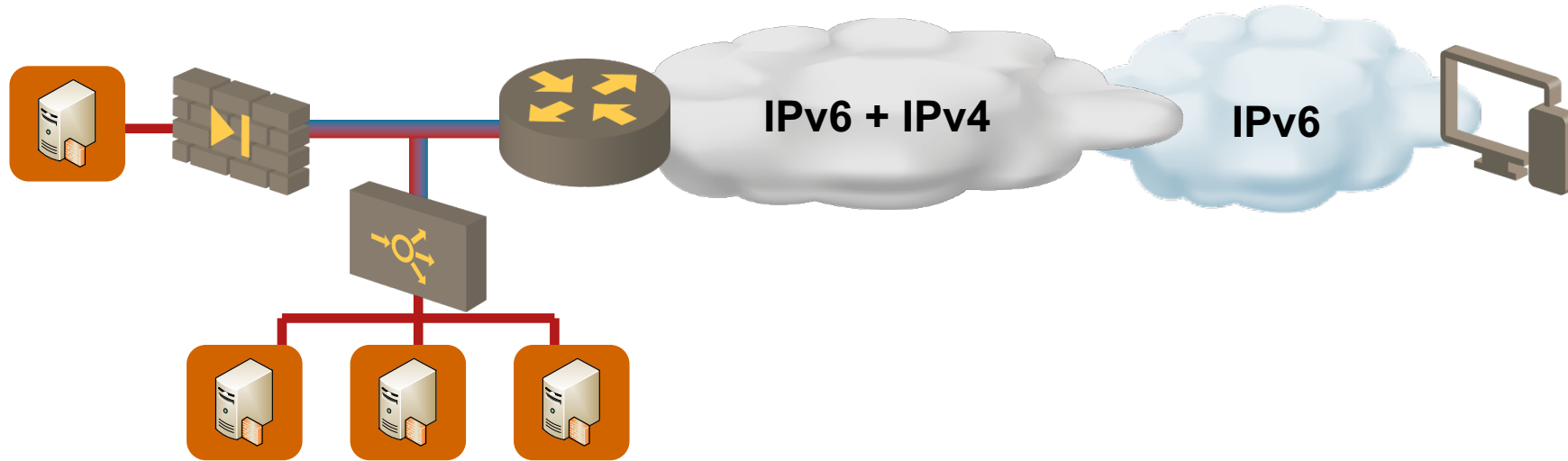
## The Good News: It All Works...

Functionality	AWS	Azure
IPv6 in virtual networks	✓	✓
IPv6 addresses in virtual machines	✓	✓
Bring your own addresses (BYOA)	✓	✓
Static (user-defined) routes	✓	✓
Internet access	✓	✓
Security groups	✓	✓
Subnet-level packet filters (ACLs)	✓	✓
IPv6-only virtual network	✓	✗
NAT64/DNS64	✓	✗

## The Bad News: ...for Baseline Connectivity Services

Functionality	AWS	Azure
Network (L3/4) load balancing	✓	✓
Application load balancing	✓	✗
Web Application Firewall	✓	✗
CloudFront / Front Door	✓	✓
Cross-protocol load balancing (SLB64)	✓	✗
Virtual network peering	✓	✓
Direct Connect / Express Route	✓	✓
VPN Gateway (IPsec)	✓ (IPv4 only endpoints)	✗
Transit Gateway / Virtual WAN	✓	✗
TGW Connect / Route Server	✓	✗
Private Link	✗	✗ (?)
Containers	✗ (?)	✗ (?)

# Minimum-Effort IPv6 Deployment



## IPv6 toward the Internet, IPv4 internally

- Trivial with AWS: ALB and WAF are IPv6-aware
- Hard with Azure: ALB is IPv4-only, WAF is an add-on to ALB. Front Door might help.

# Fun Part: Cloud Networking Is Different

# What a Weird Land We're Entering

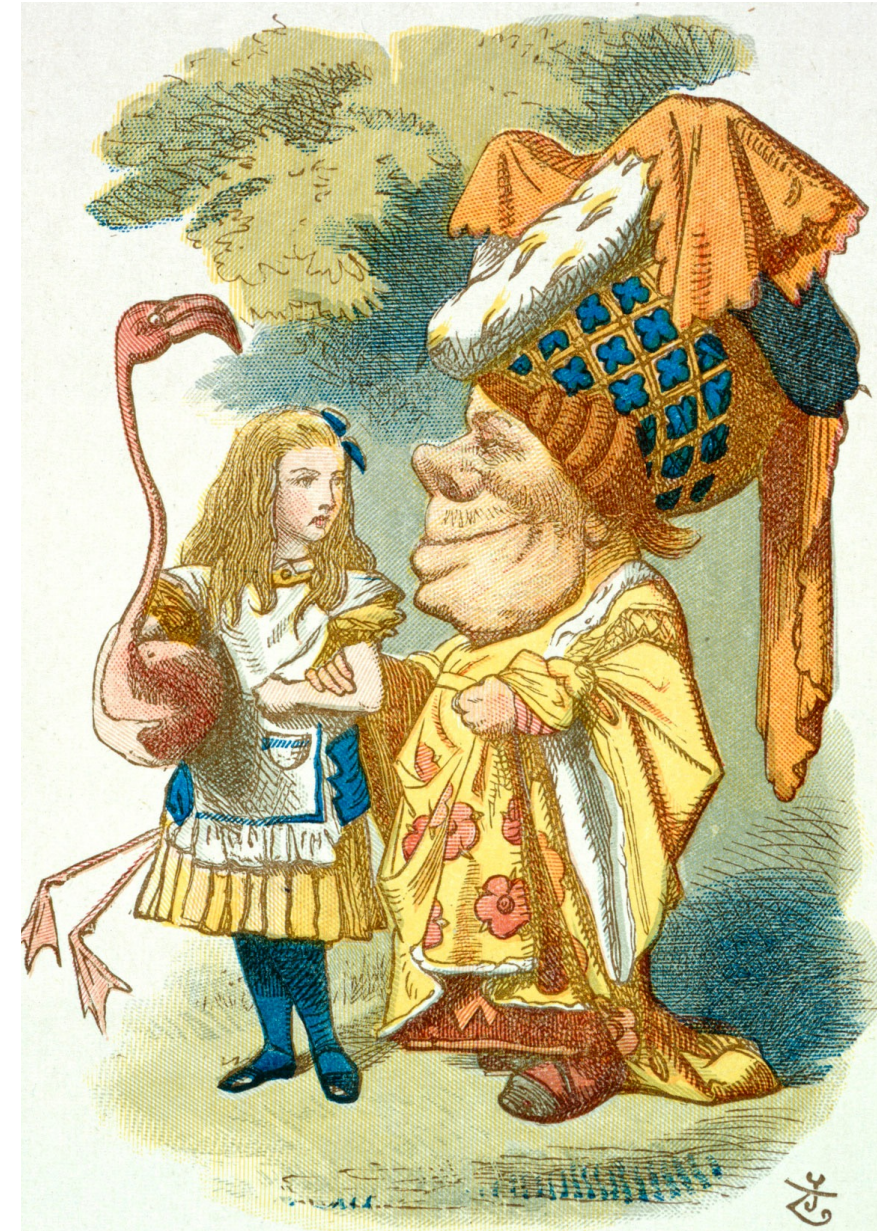
- There's no layer-2 in (sane) public cloud
- MAC, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are assigned by orchestration system

## Within a subnet

- AWS: unicast L2 forwarding
- Azure: unicast routing (L2 information is ignored)

## Consequences

- No multicast
- No random address assignment

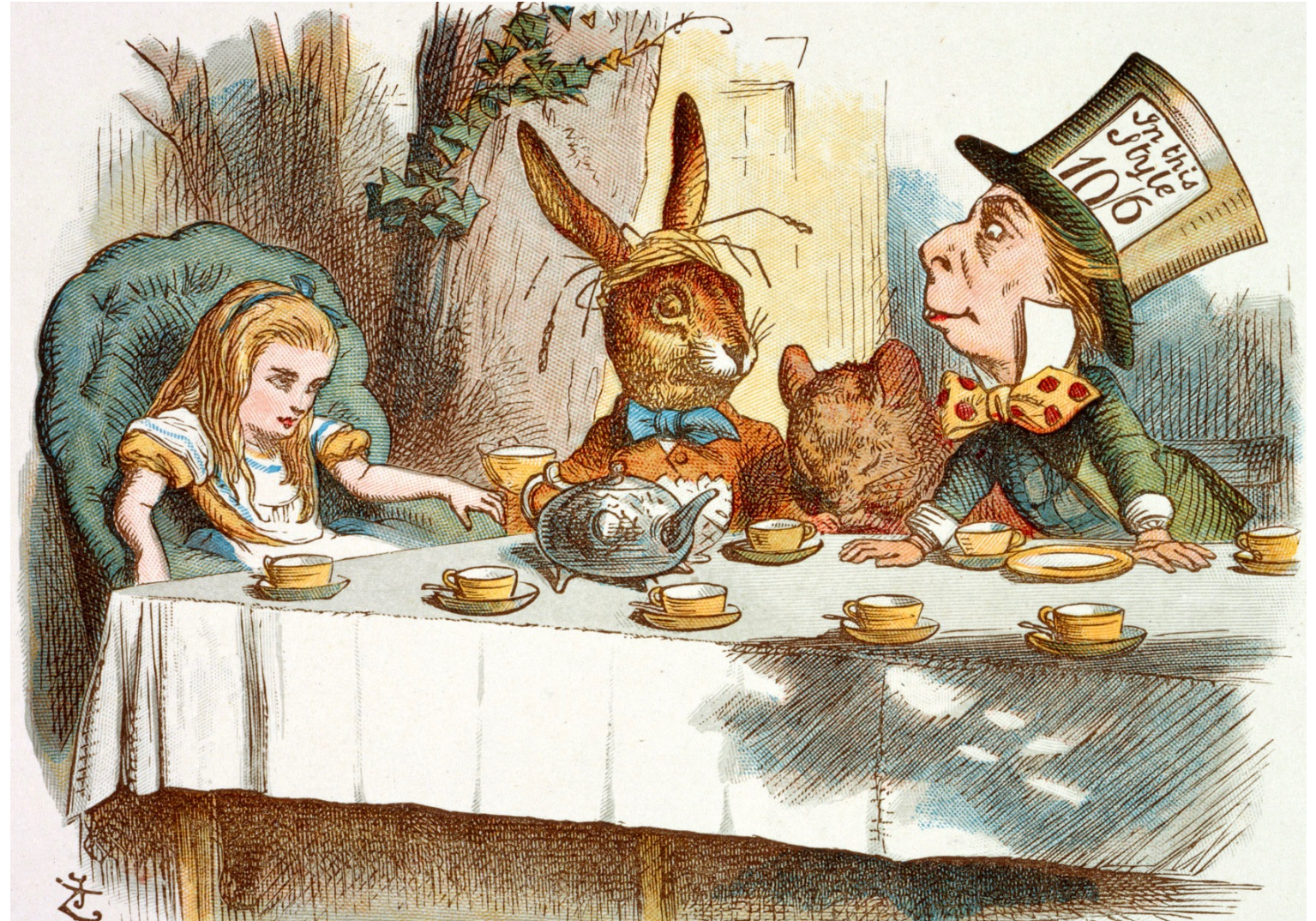


## Impact on IPv6

- Link-local addresses don't work
- No SLAAC
- No duplicate address detection
- Neighbor discovery is somewhat limited
- Router Solicitation doesn't work

### Consequences

- Virtual machines have to wait for periodic Router Advertisements
- Communication using LLAs doesn't work
- The only way to assign an IPv6 address to a VM instance is via DHCPv6



# FUN FACT: GOOGLE CLOUD IPv6 ADDRESS ASSIGNMENT

A man with a balding head, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt, is sitting in a light-colored leather chair. He has his hands pressed against his face, covering his eyes and nose, in a gesture of embarrassment or frustration. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

When you enable IPv6 for a VM, the VM is allocated a /96 IPv6 address range. **The first IP address in that range is assigned to the primary interface using DHCPv6.**

## Questions?

Web	<a href="http://ipSpace.net">ipSpace.net</a>
Blog	<a href="http://blog.ipSpace.net">blog.ipSpace.net</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:ip@ipSpace.net">ip@ipSpace.net</a>
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/ioshints">@ioshints</a>
Public Clouds	<a href="http://ipSpace.net/PubCloud">ipSpace.net/PubCloud</a>
Data center	<a href="http://ipSpace.net/NextGenDC">ipSpace.net/NextGenDC</a>
Automation	<a href="http://ipSpace.net/NetAutSol">ipSpace.net/NetAutSol</a>
Webinars	<a href="http://ipSpace.net/Webinars">ipSpace.net/Webinars</a>

